square, etc., of certain sizes, which the bill fixed at 12-10 cents per pound, was placed at 1 1-10 cents per pound, with a proviso that the was also adopted making the rate on charcoal iron weighing not more than twenty-five pounds to the yard, and on iron or steel flat rails punched. This was reduced to \$20 per ton. Bars and shapes of rolled iron not specially enumerated are to pay 11-10 cents per pound instead of 1 3-10 as provided by the original bill. The paragraph imposing a duty of 212 cents per pound

as provided by the original bill. The paragraph imposing a duty of 2½ cents per pound on armor or other iron or steel plate was strack out. Under another provision this sort of iron will be taxed 45 per cent ad valorem.

When the Speaker's cavel fell at 7:30 o'clock this evening exactly thirty-eight Representatives were in their seats, about one-four h of a quorum. Toe hall and galleries rapidly filled, however, the latter being crowd-d with Department clerks, men and women, who feel a deen personal interest in the Legisletive bill, which was the order of the business for to-night, and which contains a provision increasing the office hours of the Departments from seven to eight. Only an hour was devoted to general debate, and one-half of that was occupied by Mr. Flower with a speech on the tariff. Great contusion prevailed while Mr. Flower was speaking and little that he said could be heard. Matters run smoothly and rapidly uniti an item of several thousand dollars for salaries and wages in the botanical garden was reached, when Mr. Lef-vre moved that the paragraph be struck out. There was an animated discussion and great opposition for the botanic garden furnishes eleemosynary flowers and plants to Congressmen and their friends. The superintendent of the garden is Mr. Smith, who, as the discussion this vening proved, is firmly entrenched in the affections of Repr sentatives. Mr. Lefevre's motion was defeated, 34 to 87, considerably less than a quorum, and a call of the House was ordered. Smith and his free bouquets had block d the whee's of legisla ion, which wid not revolve again so far as the Legislative bill is concerned until to-morrow evening.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENTS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Feb. 8.-The select Mississippi River Committee, appointed at the latter part of last session to investigate the jetty works and the improvements on the Mississippi River, having finished taking testimony several days ago, held a meeting this morning for the purpose of deciding upon its report. all the members being present. The committee unanimously agreed that no evidence had been presented of extravagance, as alleged, on the part of the Mississippi River Commission. With respect to the jetty works the committee was unanimous in the opinion that they would prove to be permanently successful. In respect to the improvements in the river itself there was some diversity of opinion. All the testimony taken showed that the improvements were merely experimental in character. A conclusion was reached unauimously to recommend that the work be confined to two points -namely, Plum Point Reach and Lake Providence Reach, including the harbors at Vicksburg and

In respect to the levees the following question was asked: " Are levees necessary to the improvement of the low water channel?" The vote upon this question was as tollows: In the affirmative, Thomas and Ellis; in the negative, Burrows, Hiscock, Robinson, Holman, Hazelton and Butterworth. Mr. Carlisle

sen, Holman, Hazelton and Butterworth, Mr.Carlisle asked to be excused from voting on the ground that he had been prooccupied with tariff matters and had not yet had time to study the evidence. He promised to examine the subject in time to sign one of the reports.

In respect to the necessity for the outlet system. Messrs, Butterworth, Holman and Hazelton voted in the affirmative, and all the other members against it. The question is ose whether the committee should advise the continuance of surveys by the commission for further improvements of the river, but it was left open for future action. The opinion is expressed that there will be three reports, one signed by all the members advising the continuance of work on the Mesus-ispial the two poins named and approving the work upon the jetties; the second signed by Messrs. Themas and Elins, and probably by Mr. Cartisie, sustaining the Missi-sippi River Commission in all of its plaos, including the levees; and the third by Messrs. Butterworth, Carlisle and Hazelton in favor of the outlets.

THE HARLEM RIVER IMPROVEMENT. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE THIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- In the hope of inducing Congress to take some action with regard to the The C Harlem River improvement at this session, Charles Stoughton has reduced the cost of the improvement under his offer to \$1,000,000, being a reduction of \$95,000. On this figure Mr. Stoughton says he must take a final stand. He informed the members of the Hense Commerce Committee of this propest. January 31. tion to-day. The new figure is \$700,000 below the

THE TARIFF IN THE SENATE. BOOKS PLACED UPON THE FREE LIST-THE READ-ING OF THE LIST COMPLETED

Washington, Feb. 8.-When the Tariff bill was taken up in the Senate to-day the consideration of the free list was begun. On motion of Mr. Hale the Senate went back to the paragraph passed over informally yesterday, laying a duty of \$1 per ton on stones unmanufactured or undressed, freestone, granite, sand atope, and all building or monumental stone, except marble, not specially enumerated. An amendm add. "And upon stones as above, hewn, dressed or polished, \$1.50 per top," was agreed to-yeas, 31

Asphaltum and bitumen were added to the free list. Mr. Ingal's moved to add to the free list "Books, pamphlets, bound or unbound, and all printed matter not specially enumerated or provided for in this act; engravings, bound or unbound, etchings, illustrated books maps and charts"-the paragraph struck out of Sched ule M vesterday.

Mr. Morrill opposed the amendment. The question, he Mr. Morrili opposed the amendment. The question, he said, was whether we should print our own books or be dependent upon London and Serim. Without protection our publishers could not continue the business.

Mr. Maxwy said that no sincle industry should be allowed to stand for an instant in the way of the diffusion of knowledge. The perpetuity of our Government depended apon intelligence, and he desired that our people should have free access to the books of England, France, Germany and all civilized and progressive nations.

ations. The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 25. Mr. Morrili said that later he would ask another v on this question.

Jute butts were put upon the free list, and after a metion to triac cocoons and raw slik from the free list had been voted down the reading of the free list was com-

THE WORK OF COMMITTEES.

Washington, Feb. 8.-The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations has finished the preparation of the Naval Appropriation bill, and at the meeting to-day the examination of the bill was begun by the full committee. Above twenty amendments involving new legislation have been proposed in the Senate, none of which, as far as can be learned, have been adopted by the sub-committee. The provisions of the House bill in regard to promotions to the grade of Admiral by selection from the list of commodores and captains, the abolition of the grade of Commodore and the provision in regard to the Pay Corps, the sub-committee recommends, shall be stricken out. The committee

will resume consideration of the bill to-morrow morning. The Senate Committee on Education and Labor re sumed its inquiries this morning and examined Frank K. Foster, of Cambridge, Mass., Secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Trade and Labor Unions. Speaking of the moral, intellectual and physical condition of the printers as a class, he said the lines of "caste" were growing more and more clearly defined every year, and that in New-England at least the assumed worship of that in New-England at least the assumed worship of God has ceased to level all distinctions among men. The mill operatives of New-England as a class are perhaps the worst off, and their present condition is sure to produce an enfeebled race of men and women in the next generation. The working people of Massachusetts are better off than those of the other New-England States on account of the enforcement of the Teu-Hour law. The examination of Mr. Foster will be continued to morrow.

The Scenate Committee on Commerce expects to complete the snipping bill early next week.

The Scatte Committee on Commerce expects to complete the snipping bil early next week.

The House Committee on Patents this morning authorized Mr. Vance to propare a bill to so amend section 4.887 of the Revised Statutes, as to provide that an American patient shall run seventeen years from the date of a foreign paient, making all patents of whetever class extend seventeen years.

tive. Iron, in bars and bundles, flat, round, says, have their origin in the resentment of dismissed employes of the service, and are untruthful and slanderous, and the attacks are made for the purpose of bringing about the removal of the Weather Service to the Interior Department. Genad valorem rate in the "basket" clause shall not erai Haren then gives briefly some of the reasons why apply to anything except iron in slabs, blooms, such a removal should not be made: (1) Because exloops or other forms less finished than iron in bars perience has shown that the head of the service must and more advanced than pig iron. An amendment bave the power to punish men for neglecting to take obwas also adopted making the rate on charcoal iron bars, etc., \$22 per ton. The bill fixed a rate of power cannot be had under civil law; (2) because the 1 2-10 cents per pound on iron and steel T rails | workisdonemore cheaply under the present Signal Service than it could be done by a civil bureau; (3) because the Government must be able to hold observers by enlistment in order to receive the benefit of their services in return for the instruction given them in meteorology.

return for the instruction given them in meteoreiogy. These he says, are some of the reasons why the Weather Bureau should be retained as a part of the service which has made it a success.

General Hazen then ealls attention to the covert attempts which he thinks are being made to destroy the Weather Service by indirectly hostile lerislation. The Army Approximation half, as reported to the Senate, contains a provision that officers who have served in Washington more than three years shad return to their regiments. This, he says, won didestroy the Weather Service, or a least suspend in for a long time, because every officer, except one who can make stroy the Weather Service, or a least suspend it for a long time, because ever, officer, except one who can make a weather prediction, has been in the service here more than three years. In conclusion, General Hazen says that if Congress wishes to know all the details of the administration of the Bureau it can appoint an unvestigation committee, to which every possible opportanity and facility will be given.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON. Washington, Feb. 8.-In the Senate to-day Mr. Hoar remarked that many persons in Massachusetts as well as the community generally took a deep interest in the proposition now pending before the Committee on Foreign Relations to give notice of our intention to terminate portions of the treaty of Washington relating to the fisheries, and he asked the Senator from Vermons (Mr. Edmunds), as the acting chairman, whether that

(Mr. Edmunds), as the acting chairman, whether that committee expected to bring the matter to the attention of the Senate during the present session.

Mr. Edmunds said that in the absence of the chairman of the committee be thought if proper for him the say that this sudject had one got the carn at attention of the committee, and that he believed they would be able to report before the end of this session. Speaking for himself abone, he added, that he was as much in carnest as anybody in Nassachusetts or elsewhere could be to get rid of the commons wrong now existing under these provisions of the treaty.

RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AMERICA

RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AMERICA. Washington, Feb. S .- Mr. Cockrell introduced a bill in the Senate to-day to promote the com-mercial relations of the United States with Central and South America. It provides for the appointment of a Special Commissioner who shall proceed immediately to Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica. Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Uruguay, Paracuay and Brazil, and soilect Ayres, Chili, Uruguay, Paracuay and Brazil, and solved information useful in excending trade and in strength a fuz the relations of this country with those mentioned. Also to ascertain the "feelings and inclinations of the peiple of these countries with reference to relivary inter-communication between themselves and the United Stales." The Commissioner is to receive \$10,000 a year and to pay also wan bills. Mr. Relived has offered a duplicate of this bill in the House.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, Feb. 8. - The President sent

Washington, Feb. 8.—The President sent the following nominations to the sena c to day:

Postmasters—Joseph H. Yager at Gordonsville, Va.;
Horace c. Latte at Lewist u., Maine; Mrs. Martha A.
MctLutock at Bedford, Pe u.; James K. Fisher, Noblew ville, Ind.; Edward Sorin, Notre Dame, Ind.; Heram M. Goospeed, Ligonier, Ind.; Joan Cunfol, Brownsville, Tenn.; Jesse K. Wikle, Cartersville, Ga.; Cuarles W. Arnold, Albany, Ga.; Lyman d. Warner, Superior, Wis.; Charles W. Wood, Burling on, Wis.; Smitte D. How, Marshall, Minn.; Hartle E. Cartol, Plainview, Minn.; Heavy Boldin, Mamisourgh, Ohio; Oliver C. E. ston, Havana, Ih.; Thomas G. Lavier, Rockford, Ill.; Orville D. Sanbora, Chenoa, Ill.; Solomon D, Boswotta, Grass Varley, Car.; James K. Farues, Fort Smith, Ark.; W. Egoert Smith, Bartle City, Montana

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1883. The Department of Superintendence of the Namonal Educational Association will meet in this city on the

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 391,000 ounces of silver for delivers at the Philadelphia, New-Orieans and can Francisco mints.

Mr. Platt this morning processed in the Senate a me-morial of the Resardo and Carme Company, of Callornia asking that their claum of \$1,081,892 33 scainst Mexico be included in the treaty now pending before the The contract for furniture for the Barge Office at New

York and the new Government building at Dauville, Va. has been awaried to the Middletown Farniture Company, of Middletown, Penn., for \$3,399 and \$3,255, respectively. Several new post offices were established to-day, and

postmusters were approvated. The new offices and post masters in New-York are: Allen Merrium, at Chiford, Oswego County, and Ada B. Carey, at St. John's, Rock-

The Pah-Ute Indians in Nevala, who some time ngo refused to go upon a reservation, are now reported to be starying, and have appealed to the Government for aid. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs expresses his inten-The Commissioner of Indian Al-

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed a committee to investigate the circumstances attending th loss of a numeral stamp (figure 1) used in printing tints of Internal Revenue stroops, which has been missing from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing store

The Secretary of the Interior has informed the Govestimate made by the United States Engineers last August, and the proposition includes the right of way free of cost to the United States.

ernor of lows that unless early action is taken to return to the Government the excess of \$3,943.94 across of land patented to the State on account of the Stonx City and St. Paul Railread, the Department will recommend are out to lead proceedings. The title to the lands still remains in the state.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has approved

the bonds of George H. Starbuck as Supervising Inspector of Steambouts for the Hd District, and he will probably take possession of his office to-morrow. Supervising Inspector-General Dumoni will leave here for New York to-sight, on official business connected with the massection of foreign steam vessels. He is expected to return on Monday or Thesday.

The Sceretary of the Treasury has given instruction to the heads of the Revenue Marine Service, the Light house Service, the Life Saving Service, the Marine Hospital Service and the Steam-Vessel Inspection Service to have printed the reports recently made by by them is regard to the proposition to have the services named transferred to the Navy Department, so that he can transmit them to Congress, together with a letter which he proposes to send, expressing his own views on the subject.

Under the law and regulations concerning the issue of silver certificates. New-York and Boston banks are ransferring large amounts of money from one city to another without expense to themselves, but at consider Several million dollars have been transferred in this way recently, easing the Government severa thousand dollars, without lessening the number of silver dollars in the Treasury, but with the effect of completely glutting the vaults of the New-York Sub-Treasury.

THE STAR ROUTE TRIAL.

Washington, Feb. 8 .- The Criminal Court his morning resumed the consideration of the Star Route from Vermillion to Sioux Falls. Among the peti ions put in evidence by the Government was one signed y all of the postmasters on the route, requesting an exension of the running time from ten to sixteen hours. which request had been refused by Brady, The defence objected to the paper, alleging that

The defence objected to the paper, alleging that it was not within Brady's power to grant the petition. Alexander Milia, a sub-contractor on the route, said the mail samelines consisted of a postal card, and sometimes of two or three letters. It might have averaged three letters daily. In answer to Mr. Wilson, witness said it was not the labor of carrying that postal card, but the time he had to make that had run his horses down.

Mr. Wilson—They were a little bit thin! A.—You het. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bilas—Did you get thin! A.—Yes, sir; but Inever had a be ter appetite in my life. [Laugater.]

Calvin Shaw, postmaster at Verminion, testified that in response to the position the postmasters received through D-legate Bennett a circular-letter from Brady. This circular had been lost in a flood, but the prosecution was to prove by the record books of the Department that the request was not granted because it would be an injustice to competing bidders.

After some routine testimony Mr. Bliss proceeded to put in the official papers concerning the Wyoming route, from Rawlins to Whete River.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The new Army Register will be ready for distribution next week. The Register of the Navy will not be ready for several weeks. Leave of absence for six months on surgeon's certifi-cate of disability, to take effect from January 31, 1883, with permission to leave the Military Division of the Atlantic, has been granted Captain Charles C. MacConnell, 5th Artiilery.

Rear Admiral Pierce Crosby has been detached from the command of the South Atlantic Station, and ordered to proceed to Hong Kong and relieve Rear Admiral The House Committee of Patents this morning authortreed Mr. Vance to prepare a bill to so amend section
4.887 of the Revised Statutes, as to provide that an
American patent shall run seventeen years from the
date of a foreign patent, making all patents of whatever
class extend seventeen years.

A STATEMENT BY GENERAL HAZEN.
WASHINGTON, Feb. S.—General W. B. Hazen,
Chief Signal Officer of the Army, has furnished for publication a statement in reply to charges made against
him and attacks made upon the Signal Service by Representative Beltzhoover, of Pennsylvania, and a number
of anonymous writers. The charges, General Hazen Clitz of the command of the Asiatic Station; Commander

AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

TOPICS IN BOTH HOUSES.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' SALARIES-ALL-NIGHT TRAINS ON THE ELEVATED ROADS—THE WESTERN UNION TAX SUIT-OTHER MATTERS.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, Feb. S .- The teachers of the Department of Education of New-York are likely after all to cive th irealaries. Senator Daly pr sented a bill to-day directing the Board of Apportionment of New-York to transfer to the Board of Education such portion of unexpended balances remaining to its credit from previous years as may be necessary to meet the deficiency of the present year. If this money is transferred the teachers can be paid their full salaries.

Senator Transor's bill directing the clavated ratiroads of New-York City, with the exception of the Second avenue line, to run trains at least hourly every night, was passed by the Senate to-day,

Schafor Jacobs, from the Finance Committee, reported

Scrator Jacobs, from the Finance Committee, represent the following resolution:

Resolved of the Assembly concurr. That the Controller and Attorney-General process to collect the tax of \$120,000, with the penalty of 10 per cent thereon, of the West in Union Telegraph Commany, for which a soft in behalf of the people of the State of New-York is now pending, and for that purpose to seek to obtain judgment in size suit for the amount of such claim.

A similar resolution was offered in the Assembly tonight by Mr. Benedlet, who said that the Attorney-General felt embarrassed in his present position for fear that it might be nileged that he had tried to collect a tax on \$15,000,000 of Hegal steek and then had attempted to prosecute the corporation for the issue of such stock. This resolution would legalize nothing except to give support to the officers of the State who deare not only collect the tax for 1881 and 1882, but for 1883 also. Under objection the resolution went over.

Mr. Van Allen and General Spinola had a heated per ral debate on the floor of the Assembly Chamber this morning, under the pretence of deleting a till. Mr. Spinola charged Mr. Van Allen with making an attack on the Insurance Department, Mr. Van Allen

attack on the Insurance Department, Mr. Van Allen in repty aid that General Spinola was "a broad valuare ready to ponnee upon any carrion," Mr. Van Allen, as a crowning charge, wild; "Mr. Spinola has been kirked out of formanay Hall," Mr. Keyes at tels point said that the debate was growing too painful for him to endure. This could the afternation.

The bills to create commissions will come from the Democratic members. J. W. Higgles's bell creating a "Canal Commission," to protect the rights of canal-boatmen was debated at great length in the Assembly this morning. The Engablicians fed by Measurs, Haut and Bossevelt, opps sed the commission, and were asked by Assembly shout Carr, of Cat simulate, the Democrat nearest Governor Cleveland. The ball was ordered to a third reading.

manufatory on Excise Communications to issue itemses to sell liquor, no matter what the character of the persons applying for a license month be. Such a law would never as to what pure he shall take in the department.

be acceptable to constry people.

Mr. Erwin then denounced the bill in a flery speech. His words arrested the attention of the Assembly and procupint of a long debate, "Tim" Campbell and Mr. Eurns thought that the "countrimen were modding with what did not concern tourn." Messrs Cary, De Wit, Hand, Hawley and Bounton argued that the country members a rated a rank of the country process cented a panle among the eth of the country process cented a panle among the eth of the country process cented a panle among the eth of the country process cented a panle among the eth of the country to the process of the country to the country to

A PROTEST FROM REPUBLICANS.

the undersigned memoers of the congressional Appropriation of the provided from the provided for the post of the dentity of that committee, and submittile following acoustor such descrit:

| Fart | That such report provides for a scheme of appropriate the submittee for a scheme of appropriate the scheme of the constructed solely with reference the advantages to be gained to the deminant cry at the present time, and to the utter discessed in the onlice of the Signal Service Bureau last.

party.

To t the proposed scheme is in violation quirement of the law that the discrete shall a contain as meany as prosible the same number.

Third—That the proposed apportionment is conspicuously under and unjust is its arrangement of the districts in New Y r. (thy, for by the sailful and are rapulous across question of boundary these over 60 000 Eepindican are as discrively as it achieved, as in a Congressional representation be concreted, as in they were bankered from the Saic. That is particular the districts lying between Fourteeninst, Engly sixth at and East and N r.h lilvers has been so laid out find ture solid benchmarked sixthesis are both up, at hough to produce such result a downing districts are made to present a efficience of 10,000 in aumor of inhabitants. That a motion in committee to mostly this plan so that one district might be taid out in the City of New-York where Republicans would have a last fighting chance, was contemptionally voted cown and an offer on the part of the minority to present such a plan was rejected.

ich a plan was rejected.

Fourth - That in order to carry out the same scheme of

from the That the proposed scheme violates those considerations of justice toward all that should gover a too Legislature of the State of New York; and the minerty of your committee on the chore appeal to the Home to express its concennation of the impority report and to recommit the subject to the committee with instructions to report without delay a fell that shall be reasonably just to the whole people of New York.

OFFICERS OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY. ALBANY, Feb, 8.—The State Medical Society

o-day elected the following officers: President, Dr Alexander Hutchins, of Brooklyn; vice president, Dr. H. G. H. Spencer, of Watertown; secretary, Dr. William M. Smith, of Syracuse; treasurer, Dr. Charles H. Porter, of Albany. Consors—Southern District—Drs. J. W. S. Gouley, Austin Fliot and F. A. Castie, all of New-York; Eastern District—Drs. C. E. Nichols, M. H. Burton and W. S. Cooper all of Troy; Middle District—Drs. Alonzo Churchill, S. G. Wolcott, and J. K. Chamber ayne all of Utica; Western District—Drs. C. C. Westoff, Thomas F. Bochester, and F. F. Haves, all of Buffalo.

The committee reported that it was inexpedient at present to elect delegates to the American medical Association, than body having last year refused the New-Ye & delegates admission on account of the new code of ethics. Alexander Hutchins, of Brooklyn; vice presi-

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION BILL.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The Senate Committee on iterature gave a hearing this afternoon on Mr. Koch's bill to reorganize the Board of Education of the City New-York. A delegation from the Board of Education. consisting of S. A. Walker, president; F. R. Coudert, J. E. Simmore, Isaac Rell and G. H. Crawford, opposed the bili. Junes Flynn, an ex-member of the Foard, favored it. No action was taken.

THE MARKETS IN CHICAGO.

A GEEAT QUANTITY OF CORN SNOW-BOUND-THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER ON PRICES. THY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.-Between this point and

he Missouri River, on side tracks and snow-bound, it is said, on very good authority, that there are between 2,000 and 3,000 car loads of corn. The recent terrible snow storms overtook a vast quantity of grain en route to this market to be sold at the very high prices ruling at the close of last month. Freight trains made up of grain cars and stock cars were making their way eastward when the snow came, filled up the cuts and blockaded the way. The stock, p. rishable of course, had to be hur-ried forward. The grain was switched off and engines Joined forces in an effort to save the stock. Manager T. J. Potter, of the Chicago, Burnington and Quincy Road, says that there are on his road alone 1,800 cars of corn | on side trucks. Rail-oad men and shippers say that on same plight, and thus there lies between here and th ourrabout 1,500,000 bushels of corn waiting for fair weather to get into Chicago. Reports from the shipping stations slong the principal grain-carrying railroads show that more cars have been loaded with corn for this month than during the same time last month. These cars have not yet arrived here and must consoquently be snow-bound. It is said that Hallimore is very largely short of corn to

certain foreign shippers, and that this accounts for the present high prices of high mixed corn in this market. This grade is required for delivery to the experiers, and as the receipts here have been small the demand has advanced it. A large quantity of the new to the memory of ex-Governor Davis.

mixed corn received is also being turned into No. 2. It is reported that during the latter half of January a single concern dried out not less than 25,000 bushels a day The range of corn to-day was 1@14 cents a bushel, the prices at first advancing and then decliring. At the close February was 5612 cents; March, 5678 cents; and May, 5914 cents, which was 382 19 cent above last night's quotations. Twenty-five thousand hogs arrived at the yards to-day, and as there were 10,000 left over from yesterday prices dropped 5@10 cents. over from yesterday prices dropped 5\$\overline{x}\$10 cents. The same authority which announces that the number of cars leading with corn is increasing in the country declares that the number of cars loading with stock is also on the increase. While hogs have not been placed on side tracks they have been a good deal delayed, and it is anticipated that a little mild weather will send up the receipts. Provisions were a trifle lower. They opened about where they left off last night, but fell off toward the close, because there was only little tracing. Fork for February closed at \$17-95; March. 5\$\overline{x}\$7\sqrt{y}\$ cents higher; and May at \$18-32\overline{x}\$2\$\overline{x}\$2\$\overline{x}\$3\$\overline{x}

This was a decline for the day of about 5 cents a borrel. Lard was waker even than pork, and shows to-night a decline of 7½2010 cents a hundred for the twenty-four hours.

"I do not," says Mr. Handy, "consider those little fluctuations of any significance. The situation in provisions is a strong one. Lattle troubtes are to be expected, but the fluores will, I think, be unward, and I have not a dollar's interest in provisions, cinher." Wheat fluctured enough to make a pratty active market, but the action did not this time much swell the commission men's profic. There is an impression here that the Baitimore peoply long of wheat would like to sell and realize, and for this reason biversare easily alarmed. The buils "would like to take their profit, but can't easily sell out, and the "bears" are affaul to go soort. "Into is a none the situation in the wheat ple, said a bricker. It was a good ony for the "scalpers," as there was 112 cents differ one between the highest and lowest points of all the coolons, and because at high, this coose was not for from the opening. The flows in the water when country and the braness.

EDUCATION AT PRINCETON COLLEGE.

the Trusters of Fraceton College was held here to c. The principal business was brought up by the re-

when I entered upon my office here I found that there is a crowing charge, said: "Mr. Vas Allen, as a crowing charge of the said that the debute was crowing to principle of the alternation.

The bills to create commissions will come from the Democratic members. J. W. Higgies's hall counting a great length in the Assembly this merring. The Republicans, hed by Messrs. Hunt and Rossevelt, opps sed the commission, and were added by Assembly man Cart, of Cattaiangus, the Democratic mental towernor Cleveland. The ball was ordered to a third reading.

OPPOSITION TO THE EXCISE BILL.

[By TELEORAFH TO THE EX

TWO DESERTED HUSBANDS,

ed to Justi - Rusch vesterally for avaisance in mechanical fe, who disa peared from home on list aurdaying it, (ashig with her a period of the REVEALING THE PARTISANSHIP IN THE REAPPORTION THEORET RILL.

THOOMENT RILL.

(FROM THE REGISTAL CHORUSSFONDENT OF THE TRIPPERS)

ALBANY, Feb. S.—The Assembly Committee on Congressional Appear in amount of the Congressional Appear in amount of the Congressional Rills of the Congressional Ril

merning for the reasportionment of the Congressional districts of this state. The bill gerrymonders the Congressional districts for the benefit of the Democratic party, creating afraction bearonal districts out of the entire thirty-four. Naturally the Republican members of the Legislature protest against this arrangement. Messrs. Howe and Locke, the Republican members of the Assembly Committee on Appetforment affixed a protest to the report of the committee which in substance is as follows:

The undersigned members of the Congressional Apportionment Committee protest against the report of the portions of the protest of the congressional Apportionment Committee protest against the report of the substance is a follows:

avy storm will pass over the North American Con then to not risky mext, February 3. Trocessor Wig-gins in a letter to The Turne ve, dated February 1. 'acknowledges the righteorisies' of that paper to right in by that presidence, We have the great-est sympathy for any man who attemps to and our mpathy for any man who attempts to and our cand sell an almanac. Mr. Veenor has our service and sell an almanac. Mr. Veonor has our sympathy."
"What is the condition of the weather on the

North American Continent' to-night?

North American Continent' to-night?" asked the reporter.

"In justice to Professor Wiggins's reputation, which he has staked on the weather of to morrow. I must say that there has been a rain storm in the South. At five places the rainfall was too light to measure, however, and would measure the one-hundredth part of an inch. At Indianola, Tex., there was a rainfall of seven-nundredths of an inch. In all the rest of the United States and British Amer cs there was not the slightest appearance rica there was not the singulest appearance of a storm, and there is no probability of one to morrow. Professor Wiggins as a weather prophet is no more. His mistake was in disting his storm. Next time he will be less specific, for we have no blea that this ignominious failure will squeich hum."

MR. HASKIN CALLED A " POLITICAL DODO."

It was expected that there would be fun for the It was expected that there would be fun for the men of Morrisania last might, for e.-A semblyman statthew P. Breen, of the Twenty-fourth Pistrict, had challenged John B. Haskin to meet him at Washington Hab, in One-hundred-and-sixty-sixthest, near third ave. Mr. Breen wan ed to discuss charges made by Haskin against him. He also wished to dissect Mr. Haskin's character. The half was crowded with men, but Mr. Haskin was conspicuous by his absence. Mr. Breen for about an hour entertained his audience with a scatning review of Mr. Haskin's career, public and private. He challenged Mr. Haskin to such him for slander. Haskin was demonated as a political turn-ceat, a grasping landlord, a penurious and immoral man, an unnatural father, and a "political dodo."

CONTEST IN THE XXIIID DISTRICT.

The Committee on Contested Seats of the Republican Central Committee held another meeting last night, at the Cregan Club Rooms in Fourth-ave. The testimony for the contestants occupied the first part of the evening. J. St. Clair McClean was then called, and testified in part as follows: "I was in the room about of the glass ballot-box and saw it refused. I noticed when the polis were closed that the eard ballots were ounted first and the pasters afterward. Of the card ballots there were 190. They were counted several

William F. Harradon said that he saw Mr. Spooner take down every name as given by the persons voting. He saw a large number of challenges made, and noticed that no attention was paid to the challenges whatever. He followed the count of the card and paster bailots, of which there were 190 and 27 respectively. Israel Stone was called, and he recognized in the crowd present Mr. Madden, whom he said he recognized as a voter at a Democratic primary. William White testified that he called at several places given as the residences of several men who had voted at the primary, and found that there were no such persons

ere. Colonel Spencer called as the first witness for the sit voice from which the result was automiced, and a ear that everything there is true and correct." In Spooler-Did you reluse to adow watchers at the

" I did."
" Did you refuse to use the glass box !"
" I did."
" Didn's you refuse to allow challenges to be made !"

dul."

K. Spooner testified in rebuttal that when Becar W. R. Spooner testified in rebuttal that when Recan-non, the chairman of the inspectors, amounteed the re-sult of the election, he did not real it from the paper which be presented in evidence. Colonel Spincer called Becamon and Braty on the surrebuttal, and they identified the inspector's memorandum. At 11:15 p. in the counsel on both sides summed up their cases.

IN MEMORY OF EX-GOVERNOR DAVIS. GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 8 .- A dispatch from Austin to The News safa that both Houses of the State

here a little before 9 o'clock yesterday morning, there were twelve persons who were on board the ill-fated Cimbria and who narrowly escaped drowning. The survivors who were in the cabin of the Westphalia were Albert Altendorf and Emilie Altendorf, his sister, of Omaha; Joseph Curtz, of Flint, Mich.; and Chaje Schmul, a girl ten years old, who was in the steerage of the Cimbria, and lost her aunt and uncle. In the steerage of the Westphalia were the following survivors: Robert Schutt, Johann Ganske, of Pastugnowa; Franzin Plaka, of Tobavy, Bohemia : Martin Danielevitch, Janovitz, Janos Kosti, James Miha, and Peter Kisselewsky. These people excited much interest among those who had come to meet friends, and there was one affecting little incident when the father of Chaje Schmul found her on board. The child start d from Hamburg in the Cimbria's steerage in the company of her aunt and uncle, Hulda and Abram Schmul. In the panie that followed the collision Chaje was separated from her relatives. She never saw them again. In the darkness and confusion they were lost, but she was saved at the last moment by a sturdy sailor. The friendless condition of the child moved the sympathy of the West-halia's officers and she was taken by them into the cabin of the vessel and received every possible attention on the voyage to this port. A TRIBUNE reporter obtained from the survivors

accounts of their experience on the night of the fatal collision and of their escape from the sinking vessel. Albert Altendorf, who has lived in Omaha ten years, told his story of the wreck as follows: "When I hear I the crash of the collision I rushed up-stairs without having time to put on any clothing, except my overcoat and tronsers. On the deck there was a scene of the wildest confusion. The shricking of the men and women was frightful. I could see plainly the lights of the Sultan and the vessel itself, which seemed to be no more than fifty feet from us. The people on the Sultan paid no attention whatever to the cross from our vessel, although they must have heard them, and in a few moments the Sultan's lights disappeared and I thought she had gone down. Our vessel was heeled over on one side and was sinking rapidly, I saw. I hurried sown into the cabin and brought up my sister Emrlie, and we both succeeded in getting into one of the boats. It was all over in what seemed to be only a moment. We rowed about for nearly three hours and then returned near the

sunken vessel. We saw nothing of the Sultan. We staved there until 10:30 o'clock the next morning, and at no time did the Sultan return to the wreck. We were picked up finally by the ship Thetis and were taken to Cuxhaven, where the agent of the company received us, gave us plenty to eat and did all that he could to make us comfortable. The captain and all the officers of the Cimbria behaved cobly and did everything in their power to save the lives of the passes gers. Captain Hansen sto d upon the bridge of the vessel directing the crew and passengers from the time the collision occurred till the sup disappeared beneath the water, and he went down with it. The greatest trouble that was encountered in saving life came from the Indians on board, who brandished their weapons and acred in the most ferocious mauner, They seized one boat for themselves, and resisted with violence all the a tempts of the passengers and crew to take it from them. They succeeded in bunching it, but capsized it before they were far from the ship's side, and a lof them were drowned." Joseph Curtz said: "When I reached the dek. after being awakened by the shock of the collision

after being awakened by the shock of the cell sion and the cries or the women and children, I saw the lights of the Saltan alonius. How disapteared in a short time, however, and did not return. The princ among the pessencers who beyond all description. I was amoossible for the captain and the other officers to quiet them at all. People leaped into the water by the score and never came to the surface. The water seemed a mass of strugging and drowning people just before and just after the final much of the slop. I succeeded in getting into the local that was picked up by the Thetis and was taken to Cuxhaven with turrly eight others."

Johann Gauske's experience was told by him as Johann Gabske's experience was told by him as follows: "I was awakened at about a quarter of 2 the occupy a foom alone. In the morning by the shricking of women and children. Hastily putting on a little clothing, I ran up stairs without my shoes on and found the Cimbria lying over on one side. I started back to get some more cothing, but found the water at realy using a the ran in and up to the status of the mission were called to prayers. The princeman knocked on the door but Mrs. Braudt refused to open it. As she continued to break the window Brooks feared that she would ready using at the carin and up to the starway; so
I returned again to the deck. Seeing some of the
officers at work cutting ropes and lowering a lifeboat. I hurrent to help them. We's on had it lowered and I so ceeded in getting into it. One of the
assertained that she was related to a wealthy famofficers at work catting ropes and lowering a lifeboat, I harried to help them. We so on had it lowered and I on ceeded in getting into it. One of the party was an Indian; he was wild and here and tried to keep other people from getting into the boat. The craft areat, and several in it, including the Indian, were drowned. I swam back to the smiken ship and climbed up one of the masts. I clima to the rigging intil a little after moon and it see red every moment as if I could hold on no longer. I expected to freeze to death. Other passions of the could hold on no longer. I expected to freeze to death. Other passions are thought that an attempt would be made to kill her. From letters in her pocket it was ascertained that sine was related to a wealthy families that her relatives had been missing from her home in the upper part of the city for two days and that her relatives had become much alatimed for her safety.

OFFICIAL GUIDE-BOOKS FOR EMICRANTS. longer. I expected to freeze to death. Other pas-sengers in great number, who were clinging to the rigging became exhausted or frozen and one by one arouped into the water and perished. Several others and myself were taken off at as: by the sail-ing vessel Diamond and were taken to Weser Light-house. From there we telegraphed to Hamburg house. From there we believe and a figure is to a place called tostermunde. We stayed there us to a place called tostermunde. We stayed there us to a place called tostermunde we stayed there us free or charge and gave as free tickets to Handrick ns free or charge and gave us free tickets to Han-burg. I wish to deny emphatically the statement that was published in Germany that the outcers of the Cimbria did not ity to save the passengers lives. The officers did everything that it was possi-ble for them to do, and several of them lost their own lives in trying to save passengers." Mr. Ganske is on his way to Nanticoke, Penn., where a brother of his is living.

Rovert Schutt gave the following account of his

escape from the sinking vessel: "I hurred on deck as soon as possible after I was awakened by the collision and set about finding size means of escape for my mother, sister and fittle brother, who escape for my mother, sister and inthe brother, who were with me. The suin already lay over on her side and Twas nearly filled with water. I saw the lights of the Sultan for a few moments and then they disappeared. The Sultan paid no altention to the cries from the Chebria. The people were rushing about maily and many of them were hanging over that side of the ship which was the higher from the water. In the struggle to get as far from the rising water as possible a great many people were peshed over the vessel's side and perished. An American, or a German who had been in America a long tirle, offered to take care of my mother and the children. He got them into one of the boats and in a moment the Cimbria went down. I think their boat must have expetied then. I never saw my relatives or the man who tried to save them again. I went down in the whirl of water with the ship. I couldn't awim and thought that I should surely drown. Pretty soon my struggles brought me to the surface and I grashed a rope. It was fastened to one of the boats. I pulled myself to the boat's side and was pushed back into the water by a sailor. I went down again and after coming to the so face tried once more to get into the boat. Again the sailor pushed me back and I sank a third time, I reached the water with the side of the boat to the bow. Before any one could see me or prevent me, I swung myself by a great effort into the boat and was saved. We were preked up by an English ship whose name I don't know." me. The stilp already lay over on her were picked up by an English ship whose name I

don't know."

The other passengers were Bohemians and Russians and were unable to give any account of their escape through an interpreter that differed materially from the stories already given. They all agreed in raying that the lights of the Sultan and agreed in raying that the rights of the Surth and the verse; itself could be seen plainly for some time, that the Sultan seemed very near the enking ship and that the former disappeared very soon without giving the Cimbria any assistance All of them had been very much terrified by the antics of the indians. Some of them escaped in the boat that was saved and others coung to the frozen rig-

DEFENDING DUMMILS ON HUDSON STREET.

The West Side Property-Owners' Protective Association has not been satisfied with the steps taken by the New-York Central Railroad to correct the cvil. omplained of in connection with the running of the liminies that carry freight to the St. John's Park Depot. A bill is pending in the Legislature torbidding the use of team dummies in the streets below Sixtieth-st. This sill will be opposed by the Central road and by many shippers to whose business St. John's Park station is a onvenience almost indispensable. A number of butter and cheese merchants called at the Grand Central Depot yesterday to consult with officials on the subject. They deciared that the bill, if it became a law, would drive a large share of the butter and cheese export tradic originating on the line of the Central from New-York to Boston. A prominent officer of the New-York Central said yesterday: "The abandonment of the St. John's Park station would be the result of the passage of this bill. It is utterly impracticable to replace strain-power

THE LOSS OF THE CIMBRIA.

STORIES OF THOSE WHO WERE RESCUED.

ARRIVAL OF TWELVE OF THE SURVIVORS—THE SCENE ON BOARD AFTER THE COLLISION.

Among the passengers on the steamship Westpha-lia, of the Hamburg-American Line, which arrived liar of the said that the fact that we haul in and out of New-York city, not counting the Jersey City shipments, many the fact that we haul in and out of New-York city, not counting the Jersey City shipments, many the fact that we haul in and out of New-York city, not counting the Jersey City shipments, many the fact that the through freight could go to the other roads. But what is to become of freight for northern New York that must take the Central or be received by it 1 Title dry-goods houses, the butter and other businesses would not have concentrated around St. John's Park unless that atalon was a freed to the pull of New-York city, not counting the Jersey City shipments, more required to the fact that we haul in and out of New-York city, not counting the Jersey City shipments, many the fact that the fact that the through freight could go to the other roads. But what is to become of freight for northern New York that must take the Central or be received by it 1 Title dry-goods houses, the butter and cheeve and other businesses would not have concentrated around St. John's Park unless that the public Park the public Park the fact that the property of the fact that the property of the fact that the prop trated around St. Joan's Park unless that station was a great convenience to the mercantile public. Forbid the use of dummies below Sixtieth-st. and you would practically destroy the Hay and Produce Exchange at Thirtieth-st. and Eleventh ave. Take awaySt. John's Park station and West st. would be far worse crowded than it is now."

EXHIBITION OF THE FANCIERS' CLUB.

The first annual exhibition of the New-York Fanciers' Club will begin at Madison-SquareGarden on February 13 and will continue for four days. The exhibition will comprise specimens of all kinds of domestic fowls, pigeous, rabbits, pet squirrels, canary birds and small bet dogs. The different specimens will be shown in neat and attractive cages or coops, some of them approaching even elegance in their construction. The entrance fee for specimens in the gallinaceous and aquatic fowl divisions is \$7 a pair. Three entrance fees will be "pooled" and will be paid out in prizes. For exhibits in breeding pens containing five females and one male fowl, an entrance fee of \$1 a pen will be

"pooled" and will be paid out in prizes. For exhibits in breeding pens containing five females and one male fowl, an entrance fee of \$1 a ren will be charged and given in prizes as in the case of the pairs. In the Columbarian division the entrance fee will be fitty cents a pair. The prizes for canary birds, mocking birds and other songsters or fancy birds will be \$1 for the first award and fitty cents for the second. For rabbits, squirrels, gained pigg, ferrers and the like, the same premiums will be awarded. For small pet dors, prizes of \$2 and \$1 will be given. Besides the foregoing prizes, which are the regular prizes of \$2 made by the society and a very large number of \$2 made by the society and a very large number of special contribution prizer ranging in value from \$1 to \$12.

An interesting feature of the exhibition will be an incubator that will hatch fifty eggs a day. The process of hatching may be seen plainly. The eggs for this incubator are at present in machines at Resiyn, L. I., and Elmira. They will be shipped here, when the exhibition opens, in wool that will be kept carefully warmed. Fifteen dozen of the eggs to be batched in this way were laid by bens that were batched in this chostor. An albino ring-tailed monkey will also be shown. The animal is perfectly white and has pink flesh and eyes. It is excessively fond of bananas and tucks away enormous quantities of that fruit in its cheek pouche to be consumed at leisure.

MR. BEECHER'S LETTER TO THE POLICE.

MR. BEECHER'S LETTER TO THE POLICE.

W. C. Beecher's letter to the Police Commissioners did not reach Police Headquarters until yesterday meroing. Having read the published notices of the let er. Commissioners French, Mason and Matthews said that Mr. Beecher probably had delayed sending the letter to them until it was published, in order that they should not have the privilege of commenting on it promptly. They considered his action discourteous. Of the letter itself they said that it was an unmaily attempt to dodre their request for proofs of his previously published charges against persons in the Department. No action was taken on the letter. Mr. Mat hews, who was ill, left his office early. Commissioners French and Mason, in talking about the letter afterward, said that Mr. Beecher did not deserve any reply. His statement that they had neglected to investigate certain charges was false. The charges referred to by hom had either been proved to be worthless or sufficient prival against offending policemen could not be obtained. After making charges on "information and beith," neamst Inspector Murray and Captain Tynan, Dr. Crosby did not press them but he afterwards wrote a complimentary letter to Inspector Murray. A promisen member of Dr. Cros-W. C. Beecher's letter to the Police Commissioners Captain Tynan, Dr. Crosby did not press them but he afterwards wrote a comprimentary letter to Inspector Murray. A prominent member of Dr. Crosby's society said the charges could not be sustained. Two witnesses for the secrety were arrested for perjary and on of them was sent to prion. A third, accused of nigramy, is how a fugitive from justice, Policemen, it was said, could not be tried and punished on loose charges like those made by Mr. Beecher. It was becessary to have affidavits on testimony of witnesses who knew the facts. No further a free would be taken of Mr. Beecher until he attempted to support his recent charges. to support his recent charges.

BREAKING WINDOWS IN HER FRIGHT.

Policeman Brooks, of the Mercer Street Squaq, at Policeman Brooks, of the Mercer Street Squad, at 7 a m. yesterday, heard a crash of glass it the apper window of the Midnight Mission. in Greenost, near Cinton-place. Looking up at the window, he saw an old woman in her night dress who was breaking the glass. She called loudly to him for assistance. On the first floor of the mission Brooks found the matron, who said that the old woman had asked for shelter late on Wednesday night. She had given her name as Mrs. Frances Brandt, and had said that she was a stranger in the city, having come here from her home at Lexington, Ky. As sue was dressed decently and appeared to be respectated by, she was permitted to occupy a room alone. In the morning the door of the room was docked on the inside, are, Brandt would not open the do-r when

OFFICIAL GUIDE-BOOKS FOR EMIGRANTS. THE RESULTS OF MR. GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE'S

RECENT MISSION TO AMERICA. Letter from Mr. Holypake to the Elitor of The London Times. Sir: A short time ago Lord Derby 8 nd that Sir: A short time ago Lorid Derby 8 and that it was worth white to devote millions to that end. Those who think so—and they are the majority of all who have given attention to the subject—with be of opinion that it is desirable that enigrants should know where they can wheely co to. Yet, excepting New-Zenhard, no country having a future to offer to enigrants, has ever given them authentic Lifermation of the whole of its territories to choose among. Though both America and Canada have been for 100 years lands of interest to neoniations of enterprise, neither of these both America and Camacia have been for 100 years limits of interest to populations of enterprise, neither of these nations has hitherto done this. Different States of America and various provinces of the Dominion have published accounts, each of its own department. Mainly it has been left to the intermittent, partial and exagerating pens of railway companies, tand owners and land agents to attract settlers. Among them the land agent has been the busiest, the most successful and the most

it has been left to the intermittent, partial and exaggerating pens of railway companies, and owners and land
agents to attract settlers. Among them the land agent
has been the busiest, the most successful and the most
disastrous. Not that he has not often told the truth, but
that, as a rule, he does not know the truth to tell. He has
tarely seen the land he sells, and if he knows the truth
he has seliom any special gift for di-closing facts which
might interiere with the transaction of business. A
Government, however, can always know the truth, and,
as a rule, a Government-does not he. What is wanted,
therefore, is that the Governments of the United States
and Canada, for instance, should issue a comprehensive
emigrant guide-book, each for its own territories, written
from materials collected by itself, revised by its authority, and published in its name. Such a book could
be trusted, and then an emigrant knowing all about each
country, could choose for hunself where he would turn
his footsteps. Often asked myself, I have always refused to name any spot to which an emigrant should go
saying. "No one should take that responsibility save a
person so old that he expected to be dead before the
emigrans returned, to reproach him for sending him to
the wrong place."

If the public could have articles upon the whole of
America and Canada, of the completeness of those lately
published in The Fines, the emigrant could tell what
to do. I went myself lately over the whole ground
from Kansas City to Santa Fé, New-Mexico, described
in one of those articles, and can attest the veracity and
discernment of the writer. Accounts of siniar quality

to do. I went myself lately over the whole ground from Kansas City to Santa Fé. New-Mexico, described in one of those articles, and can attest the veracity and discernment of the writer. Accounts of similar quality upon all the States and provinces of the mighty continent would render emigration intelligent.

Knowing the need of this, I went in 1879 to the Governments at Ottawa and Washington, to urge the usefulness of issuing such a guide-book as I have described. The consideration with which the proposal was received induced me re-ceitly to again visit Camada and America with the same object. Mr. Gladstone, decaning it one of general usefulness, made me a grant from the Poole Service Fund in add of my expenses. To both the Governments named I presented memorials setting forth the kind of information required by emigrants, when has never been supplied save in the Bine-books for the feople issued by Lord Charendon, of when you permitted me to give an account in the Finnes twelve years ago, at Washington I was greatly assisted by the British Minister. I was accorded an interview with Mr. Freinghuysen, the Secretary of State, who at once took a practical view of the question. Since my return to knamad I have had the honor to receive from Fresident Arthur a letter in which he informs me that he will give altention to the proposal. There is reason to believe that the consideration will be favorable, and that action will follow.

In Canada I had the honor of several interviews with the

Indow.

In Canada I had the honor of several interviews with the Premier. Sir John Macdonald, and with the Minister of In Canada I had the honor of several interviews with the Premer, Sir John Macdonald, and with the Minister of Agreniture, the Hon. J. H. Pope, who discussed the singlest, defining and entarging its scope. To-day I have received a praof of the first sheet of the Canadina Guide-hook for Emigrants resolved upon. It is written by Mr. John Lowe, Unief Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, whose inexhaustiole and exack knowledge of every species of information needed by entigrants I had nears of judging by observation and reports of those who knew more than myself. Before long ins remaining sheets will reach me. The luminousanes of the narrative, the variety and newless of the inormation conveyed in the first sheet, will not less interest than surprise the reader. Few are aware that Canada a larger than the United States, and has resources of lessible, fertility, and triches inconceivable to those who know it only through artists who paint its snows and not its harvests and wondrous scenery.

It is amazing that England should send out millions of her sous to "fight the widerness" in America and Canada and never give attention to emigrant education. It has been been to the service of the promote it in the next generation.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

question, emigration would the next generation.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully, GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKS.

GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKS.

34 Alfred-place West, South Kansington, Jan. 20